

# COAL, LUMBER, And LIME.

The undersigned have entered into partnership under the firm of  
**CASHMAN & OVERDEER,**  
and will carry on the  
**COAL, LUMBER AND LIME BUSINESS,**  
At the Gettysburg Lime Kilns,  
along the Railroad,  
Gettysburg, Pa.

One and all delivered on short notice  
any place in Gettysburg. They keep the  
best quality of **COAL FOR FAMILY USE,**

and the Cumberland (Md.) BLACKSMITH  
They are thankful to their friends and customers  
for the liberal patronage heretofore  
bestowed upon them, and will do every thing  
in their power to give satisfaction in all their  
dealings with every one who may patronize  
them. They have also put up a new sign of  
**HAY SCALES,**  
at all kinds of weighing.

July 14, 1872. —  
**F. S. RAMER, Proprietor.**

**PAINTING!**

Buggies, Carriages, &c., &c.  
The undersigned has commenced business  
on his own hook, and is now prepared to  
PAINT AT ALL TIMES.

**CARRIAGE PAINTING,**  
in the very best manner, and at prices which  
cannot fail to give satisfaction. His work is  
in hand several.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE,  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

A. T. STAHLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, having no time to attend to  
his law office, has sold it to Mr. J. C. Neely.

**W. A. DUNCAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, having no time to attend to  
his law office, has sold it to Mr. J. C. Neely.

**G. B. HANES, Proprietor.**

THIS undersigned, having leased this  
office to Mr. G. B. Hanes, has no time to  
attend to his law office, and is now prepared to  
PAINT AT ALL TIMES.

**E. M. ZIEGLER,**  
PAINTER IN THE HIGH STREET,  
Gettysburg, May 1, 1872.

**WILLIAM A. KRAMER,**  
FOR HABIGANS, and all other  
groceries, drugs, etc., in Chambersburg,  
and next door to the Keystone Hotel,  
Chambersburg, April 8, 1872.

**CAUTION!**

THE REPUTATION OF THE

**DIAMOND SPECTACLES,**

SOLD BY

**A. R. FEISTEL,**

He will be found next for this County,  
becoming so great and widespread, that  
he can no longer be found in the Keystone  
Hotel, on the corner of High and Market  
streets, and at the front of the Keystone Hotel,  
Chambersburg, April 8, 1872.

**GRANITE & MARBLE,**

and all other articles of  
the kind, in Chambersburg,  
and next door to the Keystone Hotel,  
Chambersburg, April 8, 1872.

**DR. M. L. BOTT,**

GRANITE & MARBLE, PA.,

and all other articles of  
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and next door to the Keystone Hotel,  
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and all other articles of





FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1875.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

## CORN INJURED BY WHITE GRUBS.

A subscriber residing in Lawrence county, Pa., writes that the White Grub was very abundant in his改进 last summer, destroying entire cornfields as well as individual stalks by eating the roots of both ears and stalks. These damaged most the corn when it was about a foot high, and continued to work at the roots during the entire summer.

We do not usually attempt to name or identify an insect without specimens or a full description, but in this instance we have no doubts in regard to the one referred to under the name of White Grub, as they are too common and widely known to be mistaken for anything else. These White Grubs are the larva of some of the numerous species of May beetle, which frequently enter our houses in the evening during the spring or early summer months, as they fly about at night and are attracted by the light of lamp or fire. The female beetles lay their eggs in the ground, and the grubs feed upon the roots of various plants and live in this state two to four years. If pastures are too low and rank, and the grasses are tall, then plant a crop, such as rye, buckwheat, etc., the grubs having been deposited in the soil, will naturally seek the roots of whatever plant they can find. These grubs are especially fond of roots of corn and strawberries, and they will also feed voraciously upon potatoes; hence the frequent failure of such crops upon soil, although otherwise it is usually considered preferable to land which has not been seed down with grass.

Now, the grubs which were so destructive to corn last season, may all pass through this last transformation and become beetles this spring, seeking uncultivated fields for future generations; but of this we cannot be positive without an examination of the infested field. In plowing the old cornfields this spring they should be carefully examined for grubs, and if none or only a few are found, then it will be safe to plant again with corn, because the beetles will seldom frequent a cornfield for the purpose of laying their eggs there, preferring a less disturbed location.

The Crow and Blackbird are the great natural enemies of the White Grub, and often, whenever these birds frequent a field, that will burst open the earth, assuredly, that birds will strike against them when seeking the grain.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER.

For these and other very good reasons, we do not permit crows to be killed or frightened from our premises, and if they want a little soft corn at the time they are mousing in the spring, we provide it and save them the labor of pulling up that which we have planted.

Friends should remember that the more birds, the less insects; and as a rule, the former are preferable to the latter.

Sucking seed corn in the water will prevent the attack of some kinds of insects. We have had experience with it as a preventive for White Grub, but it might be worth trying. We do not know of any better way of ridding a field of White Grub than continued cultivation and assistance from birds.—*Our New Yorker.*

**WATERING MILK TO GET THE CREAM.**—It is well known that milk set in the usual way, although it throws up a goodly percentage of cream, does not yield up all the fat in the milk, because the skinned milk, on being subjected to analysis, is found to contain a small percentage of butter, notwithstanding it has been set down upon the cream very perfectly. Experiments that have been made in adding water to milk to facilitate the rising of the cream have shown that more cream is obtained, than if a specimen of milk was divided into two portions. One portion was set for cream, and in seven hours yielded seven per cent. of cream. The other portion was mixed with an equal volume of water and the diluted milk set for cream. The diluted milk in seven hours gave five per cent. of cream, 12 per cent. more cream than it should have yielded if water had made no difference. It may not be advisable, however, to use the water in this way on all occasions for getting up the cream, since water added to milk hastens the activity of the liquid which in water weather should be guarded against.

**SUGAR BEETS FOR FATTENING SWINE.**—Johnson's Patent gives a statement in the Boston *Advertiser* of an experiment performed by a sugar beet grower where sugar beets were largely employed for fattening. The animal weighed a year old, and the feeding on boiled sugar beets, lard and oats began on the 16th of August and was continued three times a day until the 1st of October, after which ground feed was given, consisting of two parts of corn and one of oats, three times a day, till the animal was slaughtered, the meat being mixed with cold water. The result was on the 10th of August, when the sugar beet feeding began, that the weight was 360 pounds; October 1st, 400 pounds; November 1st, 520 pounds. This is the substance of the statement, given by which we perceive that the increase the last of August, when fed on boiled sugar beets, was at the rate of two pounds per day; the rate of increase on the same food continued through September. When fed on ground corn and oats, mixed into cold soup, the gain for the next fifty days was less than a pound and half per day.

**THORONUT CUTTING.**—The theory that there can be no drought in a soil which is ploughed so deeply and cultivated or pulverized so thoroughly that the air can strike down into it far enough to come to a temperature below the dew point, is nothing new. That theory, says the *Marginal Farmer*, has been familiar to scientific agriculturists for years. It is founded on the fact that whenever the atmosphere comes in contact with a substance cooler than itself moisture is precipitated, no matter how dry the season may be. So, if a soil be prepared that the atmosphere can penetrate it to a point where the soil is colder than the atmosphere, moisture will be precipitated at that point, and then, by capillary attraction, is drawn through the soil to the surface, whereby whatever is growing or planted in the soil will be refreshed.

**VARIETIES OF GRAPES.**—A French journal describes some experiments made by M. Galland in the cultivation of grapes. These results have been reached by grafting different fruits upon one another. It is found that perfect union takes place and the growth continues without interruption. One instance is mentioned of a green Spanish grape upon the side of which an other variety was grafted. Another

was a yellow grape, into the side of which was inserted the stalk of a poor shaped green grape. A large slice of this was cut off and replaced by a white one, and in all cases perfect adhesion took place. This playing tricks with grapes is a new thing, though we do not remember having seen it so extensively practised as seems to have been the case described here. Of course it is merely pasture to produce these varieties of growth, but some of the results are very pretty and interesting.

How to SUE BEN HIVES.—Buyer from Franklin, one of Chester man's successful apothecaries has forty-eight stands of trees and gets a large pile of honey from his bees. He has charge of his mode of extracting the honey, as one learned by experience. Formerly he put his hives on a bench, some inches from the ground, to avoid the ants and robber bees, but has since found that in setting his hives on the ground, with only a hand under them, he has no trouble, and loses no bees from these destroyers.

**SCARLET CROWS.**—Blue and scarlet crows when placed side by side produce a more dazzling effect in contrast than either does by itself. On the theory, therefore, that the eyes of birds are affected as ours, a string of blue and scarlet rays hang across a strawberry bed or birdfeeder will be very attractive to crows and other ornithological intruders. It is recommended that these be supported in a string about six feet above the beds, and the blue and scarlet strips be arranged alternately.

In order to ascertain the gain in weight of growing cattle, an experiment was tried as follows: A short-horn calf was weighed on the 12th of April, 1874, when it weighed 500 pounds; June 12, 750 pounds; July 12, 800 pounds; Aug. 12, 880 pounds; and Sept. 12, 960 pounds; a total gain of five months of ten pounds, or 600 pounds.

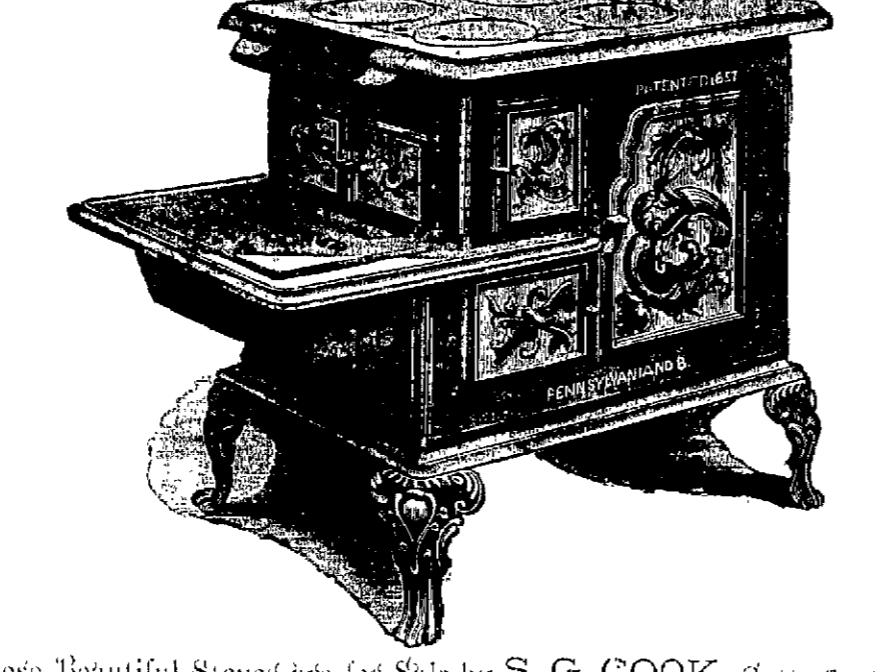
A POULTRY-RAISER says: I have tried several remedies for gaps but have found none so effectual as asafetida. Put a few grains into the watering trough and let the chickens have no other water, and they will not be troubled with gaps. I have found it to be a preventive as well as a cure.

I've profited from birds, an English writer says: Cross-birds from two to two and a half times as fast as others, so that birds will strike against them when seeking the grain.

The Crow and Blackbird are the great natural enemies of the White Grub, and often, whenever these birds frequent a field, that will burst open the earth, assuredly, that birds will strike against them when seeking the grain.

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These Beautiful Stoves are for Sale by S. G. COOK, Gettysburg, Pa.

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GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

NEW OXFORD, PA.

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